

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Data analysis is the most important part in a research because it answers the problem statements and the researcher draws the conclusion as the final result of the research.

Firstly, after collecting the data, the researcher gets 163 data of English compound sentence. Then, all the data are analyzed and classified into several classifications in terms of the type of independent clause in compound sentence. Secondly, each type of independent clause is analyzed based on the strategies used by the translator in transferring the source language and equivalence of the data.

A. Research Finding

In this part, the researcher finds and analyzes the type of independent clause, translation strategy used by the translator in transferring the SL and the translation equivalence. The types of independent clause are affirmative translated to affirmative, imperative translated to interrogative, affirmative to not translated, and interrogative translated to interrogative sentence. The strategies of the translation are addition, deletion, adoption, adaptation, level shift, intra-system shift, and structural shift. The equivalence of the translation is divided into two, namely equivalent and non equivalent translation.

1. Type of Independent Clause

Independent clause or also known as main clause is a complete sentence. An independent clause has one subject and one predicate. It expresses a complete thought.

In this research, the writer finds 4 types of independent clause, namely affirmative translated into affirmative, imperative translated into interrogative, affirmative translated to not translated, and interrogative translated to interrogative sentence.

a. Affirmative Translated into Affirmative

In this research, the writer finds 159 data which are categorized as affirmative sentences and the meaning of the sentences does not change in Indonesian or target language.

0006/HPSS(1)/HPBB

SL : The Dursleys had a small son called Dudley and in their opinion there was no finer boy anywhere.

TL : *Suami istri Dursley mempunyai seorang anak lelaki kecil bernama Dudley dan menurut pendapat mereka, didunia ini tidak ada anak lain sehebat Dudley.*

The English sentence uses coordinate conjunction *and*, which indicates that it is a compound sentence. The function of coordinate conjunction *and* above is to add an idea. The English sentence consists of two independent clauses. Independent clause is a sentence which should contain a subject and a predicate at least. The first main clause is *The Dursleys had a small son called Dudley*, the main clause has a subject (*The Dursleys*), a predicate (*had*) and object (*a small son called Dudley*). The second main clause is *in their opinion, there was*

no finer boy anywhere. The independent clause also has a subject (*in there opinion*), a predicate (*there was no*) and an object (*finer boy*). The source language sentence is classified as affirmative sentence. The English sentence is also translated into affirmative sentence. In the Indonesian translation, the translator transfers the SL into *Suami istri Dursley mempunyai seorang anak lelaki kecil bernama Dudley dan menurut pendapat mereka, didunia ini tidak ada anak lain sehebat Dudley*. Here, phrase *suami istri Dursley* functions as subject; *mempunyai* as the predicate and *seorang anak laki – laki bernama Dudley* as the object of the sentence. Then, the second independent clause has *menurut pendapat mereka* as the complement; *di dunia ini* as the adverb of place, *tidak ada anak lain* as predicate and *Dudley* as object.

0014/HPSS(1)/HPBB

- SL : Mr. Dursley hummed as he picked out his most boring tie for work, and Mrs. Dursley gossiped away happily as she wrestled a screaming Dudley into his high chair.
- TL : *Mr. Dursley bersenandung ketika dia mengambil dasinya yang sangat membosankan untuk dipakainya bekerja, dan Mrs. Dursley bergosip riang seraya berlutut dengan Dudley yang menjerit-jerit dan mendudukkan anak itu di kursinya yang tinggi.*

The above English sentence can be classified as compound sentence. The compound sentence has two independent clauses. Independent clause has a subject part and a predicate part. The first main clause, *Mr. Dursley hummed as he picked out his most boring tie for work*, has *Mr. Dursley* as a subject; *hummed as he picked out* as a

predicate and *his most boring tie for work* as an object. The second main clause *Mrs. Dursley gossiped away happily as she wrestled a screaming Dudley into his high chair*, also has *Mrs. Dursley* as a subject; *gossiped away happily as she wrestled* as a predicate and *a screaming Dudley* as an object. This sentence also has an adverb of place: *into his high chair*. Both compound sentences are categorized as affirmative sentence, and also translated into affirmative sentence. The translator transfers the source language into *Mr. Dursley bersenandung ketika dia mengambil dasinya yang sangat membosankan untuk dipakainya bekerja, dan Mrs. Dursley bergosip riang seraya berlutut dengan Dudley yang menjerit-jerit dan mendudukkan anak itu di kursinya yang tinggi*. The Indonesian translation also has two independent clause. The first independent clause has *Mr. Dursley* as the subject; *bersenandung bersenandung ketika dia mengambil dasinya yang sangat membosankan* as the predicate and *untuk dipakainya bekerja* as the object of the sentence.

0028/HPSS(2)/HPBB

SL : Mr. Dursley gave himself a little shake and put the cat out of his mind.

TL : *Mr Dursley menggelengkan kepalanya dan mencoba melupakan kucing itu.*

The English sentence or the source language text is categorized as compound sentence. The sentence is categorized as affirmative sentence. The compound sentence has two independent clauses or main clauses coordinated by the word *and*. The word *and*

here functions as coordinate conjunction. It aims to add an idea. The first independent clause is *Mr. Dursley gave himself a little shake* and the second main clause is *(Mr. Dursley) put the cat out of his mind*. The first main clause has the word *Mr. Dursley* as the subject of the sentence; *gave* as the predicate of the sentence; *himself* as an indirect object and *a little shake* as a direct object of the sentence. The second main clause, *(Mr. Dursley) put the cat out of his mind*. The main clause has *(Mr. Dursley)* as the subject; *put out of his mind* as the predicate and also *cat* as the object of the main clause. The Indonesian sentence has its own marker to indicate the compound sentence. The compound sentence is *Mr Dursley menggelengkan kepalanya dan mencoba melupakan kucing itu*. The compound sentence has two independent clauses. The first independent clause is *Mr Dursley menggelengkan kepalanya*. *Mr Dursley* functions as subject; *menggelengkan* as predicate and *kepalanya* as object. The second independent clause is *(Mr. Dursley) mencoba melupakan kucing itu*. *(Mr Dursley)* functions as subject; *mencoba melupakan* functions as predicate and phrase *kucing itu* as object.

The other data that belong to this classification are as follows.

0018/HPSS(2)/HPBB	0182/HPSS(7)/HPBB	0421/HPSS(16)/HPBB
0020/HPSS(2)/HPBB	0234/HPSS(9)/HPBB	0430/HPSS(17)/HPBB
0021/HPSS(2)/HPBB	0311/HPSS(11)/HPBB	0431/HPSS(17)/HPBB
0024/HPSS(2)/HPBB	0323/HPSS(12)/HPBB	0447/HPSS(18)/HPBB

0028/HPSS(2)/HPBB	0346/HPSS(13)/HPBB	0471/HPSS(19)/HPBB
0035/HPSS(2)/HPBB	0350/HPSS(13)/HPBB	0487/HPSS(20)/HPBB
0040/HPSS(2)/HPBB	0351/HPSS(13)/HPBB	0489/HPSS(20)/HPBB
0047/HPSS(2)/HPBB	0364/HPSS(14)/HPBB	0492/HPSS(20)/HPBB
0048/HPSS(2)/HPBB	0371/HPSS(14)/HPBB	0502/HPSS(20)/HPBB
0051/HPSS(3)/HPBB	0372/HPSS(14)/HPBB	0524/HPSS(22)/HPBB
0052/HPSS(3)/HPBB	0378/HPSS(14)/HPBB	0539/HPSS(22)/HPBB
0085/HPSS(4)/HPBB	0384/HPSS(15)/HPBB	0584/HPSS(24)/HPBB
0146/HPSS(6)/HPBB	0390/HPSS(15)/HPBB	0594/HPSS(25)/HPBB
0151/HPSS(6)/HPBB	0407/HPSS(16)/HPBB	0619/HPSS(26)/HPBB
0172/HPSS(7)/HPBB	0417/HPSS(16)/HPBB	0620/HPSS(26)/HPBB
0622/HPSS(26)/HPBB	0943/HPSS(40)/HPBB	1322/HPSS(55)/HPBB
0663/HPSS(28)/HPBB	0961/HPSS(41)/HPBB	1369/HPSS(58)/HPBB
0674/HPSS(28)/HPBB	1030/HPSS(43)/HPBB	1381/HPSS(58)/HPBB
0685/HPSS(29)/HPBB	1032/HPSS(43)/HPBB	1396/HPSS(59)/HPBB
0690/HPSS(29)/HPBB	1034/HPSS(43)/HPBB	1407/HPSS(59)/HPBB
0693/HPSS(29)/HPBB	1053/HPSS(44)/HPBB	1408/HPSS(59)/HPBB
0702/HPSS(30)/HPBB	1071/HPSS(45)/HPBB	1423/HPSS(60)/HPBB
0710/HPSS(30)/HPBB	1076/HPSS(45)/HPBB	1427/HPSS(60)/HPBB
0719/HPSS(31)/HPBB	1081/HPSS(45)/HPBB	1544/HPSS(65)/HPBB
0733/HPSS(31)/HPBB	1082/HPSS(45)/HPBB	1616/HPSS(67)/HPBB
0737/HPSS(31)/HPBB	1090/HPSS(45)/HPBB	1621/HPSS(67)/HPBB
0751/HPSS(32)/HPBB	1120/HPSS(47)/HPBB	1632/HPSS(68)/HPBB
0768/HPSS(33)/HPBB	1123/HPSS(47)/HPBB	1692/HPSS(70)/HPBB
0782/HPSS(33)/HPBB	1125/HPSS(47)/HPBB	1696/HPSS(70)/HPBB

0793/HPSS(33)/HPBB	1138/HPSS(48)/HPBB	1715/HPSS(71)/HPBB
0794/HPSS(33)/HPBB	1166/HPSS(49)/HPBB	1751/HPSS(73)/HPBB
0820/HPSS(34)/HPBB	1178/HPSS(49)/HPBB	1812/HPSS(75)/HPBB
0841/HPSS(35)/HPBB	1198/HPSS(50)/HPBB	1823/HPSS(76)/HPBB
0857/HPSS(36)/HPBB	1212/HPSS(50)/HPBB	1847/HPSS(77)/HPBB
0864/HPSS(36)/HPBB	1261/HPSS(53)/HPBB	1855/HPSS(77)/HPBB
0871/HPSS(37)/HPBB	1311/HPSS(55)/HPBB	1858/HPSS(77)/HPBB
0888/HPSS(37)/HPBB	2259/HPSS(95)/HPBB	2631/HPSS(112)/HPBB
1859/HPSS(77)/HPBB	2265/HPSS(95)/HPBB	2654/HPSS(112)/HPBB
1862/HPSS(77)/HPBB	2277/HPSS(96)/HPBB	2343/HPSS(98)/HPBB
1921/HPSS(79)/HPBB	2304/HPSS(97)/HPBB	2349/HPSS(99)/HPBB
1931/HPSS(80)/HPBB	2316/HPSS(97)/HPBB	2361/HPSS(99)/HPBB
1950/HPSS(81)/HPBB	2323/HPSS(98)/HPBB	2362/HPSS(99)/HPBB
1998/HPSS(83)/HPBB	2334/HPSS(98)/HPBB	2406/HPSS(99)/HPBB
2001/HPSS(83)/HPBB	1397/HPSS(59)/HPBB	2407/HPSS(101)/HPBB
2012/HPSS(85)/HPBB	2152/HPSS(89)/HPBB	2484/HPSS(103)/HPBB
2038/HPSS(85)/HPBB	2156/HPSS(90)/HPBB	2497/HPSS(106)/HPBB
2055/HPSS(85)/HPBB	2185/HPSS(91)/HPBB	2510/HPSS(106)/HPBB
2068/HPSS(86)/HPBB	2191/HPSS(91)/HPBB	2515/HPSS(107)/HPBB
2081/HPSS(86)/HPBB	2196/HPSS(91)/HPBB	2532/HPSS(107)/HPBB
2083/HPSS(86)/HPBB	2246/HPSS(94)/HPBB	2552/HPSS(109)/HPBB
2093/HPSS(87)/HPBB	2149/HPSS(89)/HPBB	2553/HPSS(109)/HPBB
2127/HPSS(88)/HPBB	2608/HPSS(111)/HPBB	2595/HPSS(110)/HPBB

The data numbers of affirmative translated into affirmative is 159 data or 97,5% from 163 data.

b. Imperative Translated into Interogative

In this research, the researcher finds 1 datum which is classified as imperative sentence. The translator transfers the sentence into interogative sentence.

0262/HPSS(10)/HPBB

SL : Harry Potter come and live here!

TL : *Harry Potter akan tinggal di sini?*

The English sentence above is categorized as imperative sentence. The english sentence, which is classified as compound sentence, uses *and* as coordinate conjunction. The coordinate conjunction *and* aims to add an idea. The first main clause of the compound sentence is *Harry Potter come* and the second main clause is (Harry Potter) *live here*. The marker of a main clause is the existance of subject part and predicate part. In the first main clause, *Harry Potter* is the subject of the sentence and *come* functions as the predicate. The second main clause *live* is the predicate and the word *here* is the adverb of place or the object. The translator transfers the source language into *Harry Potter akan tinggal di sini?*. The indonesian version is categorized as simple sentence, because it only has a subject and a predicate. The subject of the sentence is *Harry Potter*; *akan tinggal* as the predicate and *disini* as the adverb of place.

The percentage of the numbers of imperative translated into interogative is 1 datum or 0,61% from 163 data.

c. Affirmative to Not Translated

In this research, the researcher finds 2 data which are classified as affirmative sentence not to translated.

0170/HPSS(7)/HPBB

SL : He didn't look at it, but after a moment he spoke to it.

TL : -

The English sentence above is categorized as compound sentence. The compound sentence has two independent clauses. The first independent clause or main clause is *He didn't look at it*. The second main clause is *he spoke to it*. In this case, the first main clause *He didn't look at it* has the word *He* as the subject; *didn't look at* as the predicate of the sentence and also the word *it* as the object of the sentence. Then, the second main clause *he spoke to it* also has its own indication of main clause. The main clause has the word *he* as the subject of the sentence; *spoke to* as the predicate of the main clause and the word *it* as the main clause's object. In this case, the English sentence or the source language sentence is not translated into Indonesian by the translator. But, it does not change the whole translation since based on the data taken, there is only one datum found.

1105/HPSS(46)/HPBB

SL : He took off his thick black coat and threw it to Harry.

TL : -

Data number 1105/HPSS(46)/HPBB belongs to affirmative that is not translated into Indonesian. The English sentence is

categorized as affirmative sentence which consist of two independent clauses. The first independent clause has the subject *He*, the verb which can be categorized as idiom *took off* and the object *his thick black coat*. The object also sorted as noun phrase. The second main clause or independent clause is *(He)* as the subject; *threw* as the verb, *it* as the indirect object and *Harry* as the direct object.

The percentage of the numbers of affirmative to not translated is 2 data or 1,22% from 163 data.

d. Interogative translated into Interogative

Based on the research, the researcher finds 1 datum which is categorized as interogative sentence. The translator transfers the source language text into interogative sentence.

2613/HPSS(111)/HPBB

SL : Can I come and meet Hagrid with you?

TL : *Boleh aku ikut menemui Hagrid?*

The English sentence above is categorized as compound sentence which has two independent clauses. The sentence is coordinated by the word *and* as a coordinate conjunction. The coordinate conjunction aims at adding the idea. The first independent clause is *can I come* and the second independent of the sentence is *(Can I) meet Hagrid with you?*. The compound sentence above also classified into interogative sentence. The marker of independent clause is an independent clause should contain at least a subject and a predicate. In the first main clause has the word *I* as the subject and *can*

come as the predicate. The second main clause has the word (*I*) as a subject and the word (*can*) meet as the predicate of the independent clause. In this case of translation, the translator transfer the source language into *Boleh aku ikut menemui Hagrid?*. The sentence is categorized as simple sentence. Here, *Boleh* and *ikut menemui* is classified as predicate; *aku* as subject and *Hagrid* as object of the sentence.

The data numbers of interrogative sentence translated into interrogative sentence is 1 datum or 0,61 % from 163 data.

2. Translation Strategy

Strategy in translation is used by the translator to make the source language text and the target language text to be equivalent. Strategies in translation are addition, deletion, adoption, adaptation, level shift, intra-system shift, and structural shift.

a. Adoption

Translator adopts words from source language text because there are no equivalent words in the target language. So, the words in source language are fully borrowed. The words which are adopted into Indonesian are closely related to the cultural terminology and name, such as person, city, country, animal, tree, mountain, and food.

011/HPSS(1)/HPBB

- SL : The **Dursleys** knew that the **Potters** had a small son, too, but they had never even seen him.
- TL : *Keluarga **Dursley** tahu bahwa keluarga **Potter** juga punya seorang anak laki-laki kecil, kenapa mereka tak mau dekat-dekat keluarga Potter.*

One strategy used by the translator in transferring the English sentence into Indonesian is adoption. The case occurs at data number 0011/HPSS(1)/HPBB, that the translator adopts some words. The translator adopts the name *Dursley*. Moreover, the phrase *the Potters* is also translated into *Potter*. *Dursley* and *Potter* are people's name, so the translator does not translate the name into Indonesian name.

0487/HPSS(20)/HPBB

SL : Uncle **Vernon** tapped on the glass, but the snake didn't budge.

TL : *Paman **Vernon** mengetuk kaca, tetapi si ular diam saja.*

The English and Indonesian sentences are classified as compound sentences. They also consist of two independent clauses. In this case of translation, the translator translates the English sentence by adopting name *Vernon* in the TL.

0693/HPSS(29)/HPBB

SL : He was going to wait for the postman on the corner of **Privet Drive** and get the letters for number four first.

TL : *Dia akan menunggu tukang pos di sudut **Privet Drive** dan mengambil surat-surat untuk rumah nomor empat lebih dulu.*

Both sentences which are categorized as compound sentence and consist of two independent clauses have adoption phrase. The translator borrows it in the Indonesian version. The phrase *Privet Drive* also adopted into *Privet Drive*.

The other data that belong to this classification are as follows:

0006/HPSS(1)/HPBB	0619/HPSS(26)/HPBB	1862/HPSS(77)/HPBB
0014/HPSS(1)/HPBB	0620/HPSS(26)/HPBB	1931/HPSS(80)/HPBB

0018/HPSS(2)/HPBB	0674/HPSS(28)/HPBB	1950/HPSS(81)/HPBB
0020/HPSS(2)/HPBB	0690/HPSS(29)/HPBB	2038/HPSS(85)/HPBB
0024/HPSS(2)/HPBB	0719/HPSS(31)/HPBB	2055/HPSS(85)/HPBB
0028/HPSS(2)/HPBB	0751/HPSS(32)/HPBB	2081/HPSS(86)/HPBB
0040/HPSS(2)/HPBB	0768/HPSS(33)/HPBB	2083/HPSS(86)/HPBB
0146/HPSS(6)/HPBB	0794/HPSS(33)/HPBB	2152/HPSS(89)/HPBB
0234/HPSS(9)/HPBB	0820/HPSS(34)/HPBB	2156/HPSS(90)/HPBB
0311/HPSS(11)/HPBB	0857/HPSS(36)/HPBB	2185/HPSS(91)/HPBB
0346/HPSS(13)/HPBB	1030/HPSS(43)/HPBB	2259/HPSS(95)/HPBB
0350/HPSS(13)/HPBB	1032/HPSS(43)/HPBB	2265/HPSS(95)/HPBB
0364/HPSS(14)/HPBB	1071/HPSS(45)/HPBB	2277/HPSS(96)/HPBB
0371/HPSS(14)/HPBB	1076/HPSS(45)/HPBB	2304/HPSS(97)/HPBB
0372/HPSS(14)/HPBB	1090/HPSS(45)/HPBB	2323/HPSS(98)/HPBB
0378/HPSS(14)/HPBB	1125/HPSS(47)/HPBB	2343/HPSS(98)/HPBB
0384/HPSS(15)/HPBB	1138/HPSS(48)/HPBB	2406/HPSS(99)/HPBB
0390/HPSS(15)/HPBB	1178/HPSS(49)/HPBB	2407/HPSS(101)/HPBB
0407/HPSS(16)/HPBB	1198/HPSS(50)/HPBB	2484/HPSS(103)/HPBB
0417/HPSS(16)/HPBB	1212/HPSS(50)/HPBB	2497/HPSS(106)/HPBB
0421/HPSS(16)/HPBB	1261/HPSS(53)/HPBB	2510/HPSS(106)/HPBB
0447/HPSS(18)/HPBB	1322/HPSS(55)/HPBB	2532/HPSS(107)/HPBB
0489/HPSS(20)/HPBB	1369/HPSS(58)/HPBB	2552/HPSS(109)/HPBB
0492/HPSS(20)/HPBB	1407/HPSS(59)/HPBB	2553/HPSS(109)/HPBB
0502/HPSS(20)/HPBB	1408/HPSS(59)/HPBB	2595/HPSS(110)/HPBB
0524/HPSS(22)/HPBB	1544/HPSS(65)/HPBB	2608/HPSS(111)/HPBB
0539/HPSS(22)/HPBB	1616/HPSS(67)/HPBB	1692/HPSS(70)/HPBB
0584/HPSS(24)/HPBB	0594/HPSS(25)/HPBB	1812/HPSS(75)/HPBB

The data numbers of adoption as the strategy used by the translator is 87 data or 53,37% from 163 data.

b. Omission or Deletion

Omission is used by the translator to delete words which are structurally not existed in the target language. It is done due to the existed meaning in the target language.

0021/HPSS(2)/HPBB

SL : There was **a** tabby cat standing on the corner of Privet Drive, but there wasn't a map in sight.

TL : *Ada kucing betina berdiri di ujung Jalan Privet Drive, tapi sama sekali tak kelihatan ada peta.*

Omission is one of the translator strategies to reach equivalence in the translation. In the Indonesian translation, the translator deletes article *a* from the English sentence. The deletion above does not obliterate the meaning of the SL.

0028/HPSS(29)/HPBB

SL : Mr. Dursley gave himself **a** little shake and put the cat out of his mind.

TL : *Mr Dursley menggelengkan kepalanya dan mencoba melupakan kucing itu.*

From the example above, the translator deletes a word, as the translation strategy. In this translation, the translator deletes the article *a* in the Indonesian translation. But, the removal above does not change the whole message.

The other data that belong to this classifications are as follows.

0048/HPSS(2)/HPBB	0768/HPSS(33)/HPBB	1621/HPSS(67)/HPBB
0182/HPSS(7)/HPBB	0793/HPSS(33)/HPBB	1862/HPSS(77)/HPBB

0262/HPSS(10)/HPBB	0820/HPSS(34)/HPBB	2001/HPSS(83)/HPBB
0364/HPSS(14)/HPBB	0871/HPSS(37)/HPBB	2068/HPSS(86)/HPBB
0384/HPSS(15)/HPBB	0888/HPSS(37)/HPBB	2127/HPSS(88)/HPBB
0417/HPSS(16)/HPBB	0943/HPSS(40)/HPBB	2156/HPSS(90)/HPBB
0430/HPSS(17)/HPBB	0961/HPSS(41)/HPBB	2349/HPSS(99)/HPBB
0502/HPSS(20)/HPBB	1082/HPSS(45)/HPBB	1212/HPSS(50)/HPBB
0663/HPSS(28)/HPBB	1178/HPSS(49)/HPBB	0710/HPSS(30)/HPBB

The data numbers of deletion as the strategy used by the translator are 30 data or 18,40% from 163 data.

c. Addition

Addition is one of the strategies used by the translator to reach equivalence of meaning between the source language and the target language. Here, the translator gains the information when the reference of the source language is not existed in the target language.

0006/HPSS(1)/HPBB

SL : The Dursleys had a small son called Dudley and in their opinion there was no finer boy anywhere.

TL : ***Suami istri*** Dursley mempunyai seorang anak lelaki kecil bernama Dudley dan menurut pendapat mereka, didunia ini tidak ada anak lain sehebat Dudley.

In the above example, the translator adds the information to make the target language clearer. The English sentence *The Dursley had a small son called Dudley* is translated into *Suami istri Dursley mempunyai seorang anak lelaki kecil bernama Dudley*. The translator adds *Suami istri* to indicate *The Dursley* is a couple of husband and wife.

1423/HPSS(60)/HPBB

SL : "My father's next door buying my books and mother's up the street looking at wands.

TL : "*Ayahku di sebelah, membelikan bukuku, dan ibuku di toko lain mencari tongkat,*" ***kata anak itu.***

In the example above, the translation adds a phrase to complete the information. In the Indonesian translation, the phrase is *kata anak itu*. The phrase is not existed in the English version. It reveals that the strategy used by the translator is addition. The addition as one of the strategy used by the translator clears out the meaning.

1812/HPSS(75)/HPBB

SL : She kissed Percy on the cheek and he left.

TL : *Dicumnya pipi Percy dan Percy pergi lagi.*

In the above example, the translator adds word *lagi*. It indicates that the translator uses addition to add the information. The second independent clause of the English sentence is only *he left*. Based on the context of the story, the translator adds the word *lagi* because the previous sentence said that Percy gets new robes. Then, Percy also gets message from Percy's mother, the Percy left.

The other data that belong to this classification are as follows.

0024/HPSS(2)/HPBB	0539/HPSS(22)/HPBB	2185/HPSS(91)/HPBB
0048/HPSS(2)/HPBB	0710/HPSS(30)/HPBB	2316/HPSS(97)/HPBB
0085/HPSS(4)/HPBB	0719/HPSS(31)/HPBB	2343/HPSS(98)/HPBB
0172/HPSS(7)/HPBB	0782/HPSS(33)/HPBB	2349/HPSS(99)/HPBB
0262/HPSS(10)/HPBB	0961/HPSS(41)/HPBB	2654/HPSS(112)/HPBB
0351/HPSS(13)/HPBB	0524/HPSS(22)/HPBB	1408/HPSS(59)/HPBB

0492/HPSS(20)/HPBB

2083/HPSS(86)/HPBB

2081/HPSS(86)/HPBB

The data numbers of addition as the strategy used by the translator are 24 data or 14,72% from 163 data.

d. Structural Shift

Structure shift is a shift which occurs in a source language structure into the different structure in the target language.

0011/HPSS(1)/HPBB

- SL : The Dursleys knew that the Potters had **a small son**, too, but they had never even seen him.
- TL : *Keluarga Dursley tahu bahwa keluarga Potter juga punya seorang **anak laki-laki kecil**, kenapa mereka tak mau dekat-dekat keluarga Potter.*

In the example above, there exists a strategy in translating English into Indonesian. The strategy is structural shift. Structural shift is closely related to difference between SL and TL. The phrase *small son* is translated into *anak laki-laki kecil*. So, it points to the structural shift. In the English noun phrase *a small son* is constructed as pre modifier and head word. The pre modifiers are *a* and *small* (article *a* is determiner), the word *small* is adjective and the noun *son* is categorized as head word. In the Indonesian translation, phrase *anak laki-laki* functions as Head word and adjective *kecil* is categorized as post modifier. The different word order here, is called structural shift.

1381/HPSS(58)/HPBB

- SL : **A lot of green smoke** came billowing out, and as it cleared.
- TL : **Asap tebal hijau** mengepul keluar, dan setelah asap menipis.

In the example above, both English and Indonesian sentences are classified into compound sentence. One of the strategy used by the translator is structural shift. It is closely related to the word order. In the English sentence, the noun phrase *A lot of green smoke* is translated into *Asap tebal hijau* in Indonesian. It indicates the different word order of the Indonesian translation. The construction of English noun phrase *a lot of green smoke* is pre modifier (*a lot of*) and head word (*green smoke*). The phrase *green smoke*, can be classified as noun phrase also. The construction is pre modifier (*green*) and the head word (*smoke*). In the Indonesian version of noun phrase, it is translated into *asap tebal hijau*. *Asap tebal* is classified as head word and the word *hijau* is a post modifier.

1692/HPSS(70)/HPBB

- SL : Uncle Vernon dumped **Harry's trunk** onto a cart and wheeled it into the station for him.
 TL : Paman Vernon menjatuhkan **koper Harry** di atas troli dan mendorongnya ke dalam stasiun.

The example shows the structural shift as a strategy of the translation. This is one of the strategy used by the translator to make the translation equivalent or natural. The noun phrase *Harry's trunk* is translated into *koper Harry*. The noun phrase indicates the trunk which is own by Harry. The English noun phrase *Harry's trunk* is constructed by pre modifier (*Harry*) and head word (*trunk*). The suffix *'s* in the word *Harry's* shows an ownership.

The other data that belong to this classification are as follows.

0006/HPSS(1)/HPBB	0685/HPSS(29)/HPBB	1855/HPSS(77)/HPBB
0014/HPSS(1)/HPBB	0702/HPSS(30)/HPBB	1859/HPSS(77)/HPBB
0021/HPSS(2)/HPBB	0782/HPSS(33)/HPBB	1931/HPSS(80)/HPBB
0040/HPSS(2)/HPBB	0793/HPSS(33)/HPBB	2001/HPSS(83)/HPBB
0047/HPSS(2)/HPBB	0794/HPSS(33)/HPBB	2012/HPSS(85)/HPBB
0052/HPSS(3)/HPBB	0841/HPSS(35)/HPBB	2055/HPSS(85)/HPBB
0085/HPSS(4)/HPBB	0857/HPSS(36)/HPBB	2127/HPSS(88)/HPBB
0151/HPSS(6)/HPBB	1032/HPSS(43)/HPBB	2149/HPSS(89)/HPBB
0371/HPSS(14)/HPBB	1034/HPSS(43)/HPBB	2316/HPSS(97)/HPBB
0372/HPSS(14)/HPBB	1053/HPSS(44)/HPBB	2323/HPSS(98)/HPBB
0384/HPSS(15)/HPBB	1090/HPSS(45)/HPBB	2361/HPSS(99)/HPBB
0417/HPSS(16)/HPBB	1120/HPSS(47)/HPBB	2553/HPSS(109)/HPBB
0471/HPSS(19)/HPBB	1125/HPSS(47)/HPBB	2608/HPSS(111)/HPBB
0539/HPSS(22)/HPBB	1212/HPSS(50)/HPBB	2654/HPSS(112)/HPBB
0619/HPSS(26)/HPBB	1322/HPSS(55)/HPBB	1423/HPSS(60)/HPBB
0620/HPSS(26)/HPBB	0622/HPSS(26)/HPBB	1616/HPSS(67)/HPBB

The data numbers of structural shift as the strategy used by the translator are 51 data or 31,28% from 163 data.

e. Level Shift

Level shift is one of the strategy used by the translator to reach equivalence. The translator shifts to another linguistic form in different level. For example from verb to phrase or the reverse.

0006/HPSS(1)/HPBB

SL : The Dursleys had a small son called Dudley and in their opinion there was no finer **boy** anywhere.

TL : *Suami istri Dursley mempunyai seorang **anak lelaki** kecil bernama Dudley dan menurut pendapat mereka, didunia ini tidak ada anak lain sehebat Dudley.*

The example above shows the strategy in translation. In the case of translation, the level shift occurs in the Indonesian sentence. In the English sentence or source language, there is a word that is categorized as a noun: *boy*. But, in the Indonesian translation, the word is translated into *anak lelaki*, which is classified as noun phrase. So, the strategy used by the translator here belongs to level shift. Level shift is a shifts from one class of words to another or from word level to phrase or clause level.

0407/HPSS(16)/HPBB

SL : Dudley **sat down heavily** and grabbed the nearest parcel.

TL : Dudley **duduk dengan keras** dan menjangkau bungkusan terdekat.

In the above example, the level shift as a strategy used by the translator also occurs in the translation. In the English sentence, the verb phrase: *sat down* translated into *duduk* in the Indonesian translation. The Indonesian verb *duduk* can be categorized as verb. Moreover, adverb of manner *heavily* is translated into *dengan keras*. In the Indonesian translation, the adverb of manner is translated into adverbial phrase. So, those classifications belong to level shift. It is closely related to the word class.

0431/HPSS(17)/HPBB

SL : "I won't **blow up** the house," but they weren't listening.

TL : Aku tak akan **meledakkan** rumah," kata Harry, tetapi mereka tidak memedulikannya.

In the example above, the translator uses one of the strategies to reach an equivalence. The strategy used by the translator is level

shift. In the English sentence, the verb phrase *blow up* is translated into *meledakkan*, which can be classified as verb. The changing of the translation above can be categorized as level shift.

0417/HPSS(29)/HPBB

SL : Dudley's mouth fell open in horror, but Harry's **heart gave a leap**.

TL : Mulut Dudley melongo ngeri, tetapi Harry **senang**.

As in the above example, the translator deletes word *heart*. In the second independent clause *Harry's heart gave a leap* only translated into *Harry senang*. The Indonesian translation is categorized as simple sentence.

The other data that belong to this classification are as follows.

0052/HPSS(3)/HPBB	1261/HPSS(53)/HPBB	2304/HPSS(97)/HPBB
0487/HPSS(20)/HPBB	1847/HPSS(77)/HPBB	2334/HPSS(98)/HPBB
0690/HPSS(29)/HPBB	1859/HPSS(77)/HPBB	1166/HPSS(49)/HPBB
0702/HPSS(30)/HPBB	1931/HPSS(80)/HPBB	2259/HPSS(95)/HPBB
0864/HPSS(36)/HPBB	2001/HPSS(83)/HPBB	

The data numbers of level shift as the strategy used by the translator are 17 data or 10,42% from 163 data.

f. Adaptation

Adaptation is one of the strategy used by the translator to equalize the meaning of the target language towards the source language by borrowing the source language's term, then the spelling and the pronunciation is adjusted with the target language.

2149/HPSS(89)/HPBB

- SL : They walked up a flight of stone steps and crowded around the huge, Oak front door. "
- TL : *Mereka mendaki undakan batu dan berkerumun di depan pintu depan besar dari kayu ek.*

The above example, the translation strategy used by the translator is adoption. The translator adapts the English noun *Oak* into *kayu Ek* in Indonesian translation. Meaning that the translator adjusts the English form, pronunciation and spelling.

2510/HPSS(106)/HPBB

- SL : "Transfiguration is some of the most complex and dangerous magic you will learn at Hogwarts," she said.
- TL : *"Transfigurasi adalah salah satu ilmu sihir yang paling rumit dan paling berbahaya yang akan kalian pelajari di Hogwarts," katanya.*

According to the translation, the translator adapts the English word *Transfiguration*. The translator translates the word into *Transfigurasi*. The adaption as one of the strategy used by the translator aims at reaching the equivalence of the meaning.

The percentage of the numbers of adaptation as the strategy used by the translator are 2 data or 1,22% from 163 data.

g. Intra-System Shift

Intra-system shift is a shift which occurs in language's own system, for example the plural noun is translated into single noun or the reverse.

0040/HPSS(2)/HPBB

- SL : **The traffic** moved on and a few minutes later, Mr. Dursley arrived in the Grunnings parking lot.
- TL : ***Kendaraan-kendaraan** mulai bergerak, dan beberapa*

*menit kemudian Mr Dursley tiba di tempat parkir
Grunnings*

Based on the data 0040/HPSS(2)/HPBB above, the noun phrase *The traffic* points to single noun phrase. But, in the Indonesian translation, the translator translates it into plural noun *kendaraan-kendaraan*. It specify that intra-system shift is used by the translator as one of the strategy in translation.

0146/HPSS(6)/HPBB

SL : Mr. Dursley might have been drifting into an uneasy sleep, but the cat on the wall outside was showing no **sign** of sleepiness.

TL : *Mr Dursley mungkin saja bisa tidur, walau tak nyenyak, tetapi kucing di atas tembok di luar sama sekali tak menunjukkan tanda-tanda mengantuk.*

In the example above, the translator uses one of the strategy in translation. The translation above shows that intra-system shift occurs. In the source language, the noun *sign* in the verb phrase *showing no sign* is translated into *tanda-tanda* in verb phrase *tak menunjukkan tanda-tanda*. The repetition of the word *tanda* indicates plural noun.

0182/HPSS(7)/HPBB

SL : I must have passed a feasts and **parties** on my way here"

TL : *Aku melewati paling tidak pesta dan perayaan dalam perjalanan kemari."*

In the data 0182/HPSS(7)/HPBB, one of the strategy used by the translator is intra-system shift. The plural noun *parties* is translated into single noun *pesta* in the Indonesian translation.

The other data that belong to this classification are as follows.

0323/HPSS(12)/HPBB

0447/HPSS(18)/HPBB

2484/HPSS(103)/HPBB

The percentage of the numbers of intra-system shift as the strategy used by the translator are 6 data or 3,68% from 163 data.

3. Equivalence in Translation

Equivalence of translation is needed to achieved accuracy and appropriateness of source language (SL) message in target language (TL). Hence, translation shifts faced by translators in order to make a natural translation meaning from SL into TL.

Here, researcher discusses the equivalence and non equivalence translation. The equivalence occurs if there is naturalness without omission and addition message of SL into TL. Besides, non equivalence occurs when the original messages are not appropriate in the TL. There is a change of SL message and meaning.

a. Equivalent Translation

0047/HPSS(2)/HPBB

SL : He made several important telephone calls and shouted a bit more.

TL : *Dia melakukan beberapa pembicaraan telepon penting dan berteriak beberapa kali lagi.*

The translation above belongs to equivalent translation. The English sentence which is cateogorized as affirmative sentence *He made several important telephone calls and shouted a bit more* is translated into affirmative sentence *Dia melakukan beberapa pembicaraan telepon penting dan berteriak beberapa kali lagi.* The transfer of meaning in the translation into TL is suitable from SL. How ever a structure shift occurs in the translation as one of the

strategy used by the translator. But the meaning of the translation is accurate, so that the translation above is classified into equivalent translation.

0051/HPSS(3)/HPBB

SL : He didn't know why, but they made him uneasy.

TL : *Dia tidak tahu kenapa, tetapi mereka membuatnya resah.*

The datum number 0051/HPSS(3)/HPBB belongs to equivalent translation. The English sentence which is categorized as affirmative sentence, *He didn't know why, but they made him uneasy* is translated into *Dia tidak tahu kenapa, tetapi mereka membuatnya resah* which is also classified into affirmative sentence. The strategy used by the translator is structure shift to reach naturalness of the sentence. the adjustment occurs on the data above does not change the translation meaning.

0052/HPSS(3)/HPBB

SL : This bunch were whispering excitedly, too, and he couldn't see a single collecting tin.

TL : *Rombongan yang ini juga berbisik-bisik tegang dan dia sama sekali tidak melihat satu pun kotak pengumpul dana.*

Datum number 0052/HPSS(3)/HPBB is also classified into equivalent translation. The English sentence *This bunch were whispering excitedly, too, and he couldn't see a single collecting tin* is categorized as affirmative sentence. The sentence is translated into *Rombongan yang ini juga berbisik-bisik tegang dan dia sama sekali tidak melihat satu pun kotak pengumpul dana.* There exist structure shift and level shift as the strategy used by the translator. The shifts

aim at making the message to be natural. The transfer of the meaning into TL is suitable.

The other data that include equivalent translations are as follows.

0006/HPSS(1)/HPBB	0693/HPSS(29)/HPBB	1751/HPSS(73)/HPBB
0011/HPSS(1)/HPBB	0702/HPSS(30)/HPBB	1812/HPSS(75)/HPBB
0014/HPSS(1)/HPBB	0710/HPSS(30)/HPBB	1823/HPSS(76)/HPBB
0018/HPSS(2)/HPBB	0719/HPSS(31)/HPBB	1847/HPSS(77)/HPBB
0020/HPSS(2)/HPBB	0733/HPSS(31)/HPBB	1855/HPSS(77)/HPBB
0021/HPSS(2)/HPBB	0737/HPSS(31)/HPBB	1858/HPSS(77)/HPBB
0024/HPSS(2)/HPBB	0751/HPSS(32)/HPBB	1859/HPSS(77)/HPBB
0028/HPSS(2)/HPBB	0768/HPSS(33)/HPBB	1862/HPSS(77)/HPBB
0035/HPSS(2)/HPBB	0782/HPSS(33)/HPBB	1921/HPSS(79)/HPBB
0040/HPSS(2)/HPBB	0793/HPSS(33)/HPBB	1931/HPSS(80)/HPBB
0047/HPSS(2)/HPBB	0794/HPSS(33)/HPBB	1950/HPSS(81)/HPBB
0048/HPSS(2)/HPBB	0820/HPSS(34)/HPBB	1998/HPSS(83)/HPBB
0051/HPSS(3)/HPBB	0841/HPSS(35)/HPBB	2001/HPSS(83)/HPBB
0052/HPSS(3)/HPBB	0857/HPSS(36)/HPBB	2012/HPSS(85)/HPBB
0085/HPSS(4)/HPBB	0864/HPSS(36)/HPBB	2038/HPSS(85)/HPBB
0146/HPSS(6)/HPBB	0871/HPSS(37)/HPBB	2055/HPSS(85)/HPBB
0151/HPSS(6)/HPBB	0888/HPSS(37)/HPBB	2068/HPSS(86)/HPBB
0170/HPSS(7)/HPBB	0943/HPSS(40)/HPBB	2081/HPSS(86)/HPBB
0172/HPSS(7)/HPBB	0961/HPSS(41)/HPBB	2083/HPSS(86)/HPBB
0182/HPSS(7)/HPBB	1030/HPSS(43)/HPBB	2093/HPSS(87)/HPBB

0234/HPSS(9)/HPBB	1032/HPSS(43)/HPBB	2127/HPSS(88)/HPBB
0262/HPSS(10)/HPBB	1034/HPSS(43)/HPBB	2149/HPSS(89)/HPBB
0311/HPSS(11)/HPBB	1053/HPSS(44)/HPBB	2152/HPSS(89)/HPBB
0323/HPSS(12)/HPBB	1071/HPSS(45)/HPBB	2156/HPSS(90)/HPBB
0346/HPSS(13)/HPBB	1076/HPSS(45)/HPBB	2185/HPSS(91)/HPBB
0350/HPSS(13)/HPBB	1081/HPSS(45)/HPBB	2191/HPSS(91)/HPBB
0351/HPSS(13)/HPBB	1082/HPSS(45)/HPBB	2196/HPSS(91)/HPBB
0364/HPSS(14)/HPBB	1090/HPSS(45)/HPBB	2246/HPSS(94)/HPBB
0371/HPSS(14)/HPBB	1105/HPSS(46)/HPBB	2259/HPSS(95)/HPBB
0372/HPSS(14)/HPBB	1120/HPSS(47)/HPBB	2265/HPSS(95)/HPBB
0378/HPSS(14)/HPBB	1123/HPSS(47)/HPBB	2277/HPSS(96)/HPBB
0384/HPSS(15)/HPBB	1125/HPSS(47)/HPBB	2304/HPSS(97)/HPBB
0390/HPSS(15)/HPBB	1138/HPSS(48)/HPBB	2316/HPSS(97)/HPBB
0407/HPSS(16)/HPBB	1166/HPSS(49)/HPBB	2323/HPSS(98)/HPBB
0417/HPSS(16)/HPBB	1178/HPSS(49)/HPBB	2334/HPSS(98)/HPBB
0421/HPSS(16)/HPBB	1198/HPSS(50)/HPBB	2343/HPSS(98)/HPBB
0430/HPSS(17)/HPBB	1212/HPSS(50)/HPBB	2349/HPSS(99)/HPBB
0431/HPSS(17)/HPBB	1261/HPSS(53)/HPBB	2361/HPSS(99)/HPBB
0447/HPSS(18)/HPBB	1311/HPSS(55)/HPBB	2362/HPSS(99)/HPBB
0471/HPSS(19)/HPBB	1322/HPSS(55)/HPBB	2406/HPSS(99)/HPBB
0487/HPSS(20)/HPBB	1369/HPSS(58)/HPBB	2407/HPSS(101)/HPBB
0489/HPSS(20)/HPBB	1381/HPSS(58)/HPBB	2484/HPSS(103)/HPBB
0492/HPSS(20)/HPBB	1396/HPSS(59)/HPBB	2497/HPSS(106)/HPBB
0502/HPSS(20)/HPBB	1397/HPSS(59)/HPBB	2510/HPSS(106)/HPBB
0524/HPSS(22)/HPBB	1407/HPSS(59)/HPBB	2515/HPSS(107)/HPBB

0539/HPSS(22)/HPBB	1408/HPSS(59)/HPBB	2532/HPSS(107)/HPBB
0584/HPSS(24)/HPBB	1423/HPSS(60)/HPBB	2552/HPSS(109)/HPBB
0594/HPSS(25)/HPBB	1427/HPSS(60)/HPBB	2553/HPSS(109)/HPBB
0619/HPSS(26)/HPBB	1544/HPSS(65)/HPBB	2595/HPSS(110)/HPBB
0620/HPSS(26)/HPBB	1616/HPSS(67)/HPBB	2608/HPSS(111)/HPBB
0622/HPSS(26)/HPBB	1621/HPSS(67)/HPBB	2613/HPSS(111)/HPBB
0663/HPSS(28)/HPBB	1632/HPSS(68)/HPBB	2631/HPSS(112)/HPBB
0674/HPSS(28)/HPBB	1692/HPSS(70)/HPBB	2654/HPSS(112)/HPBB
0685/HPSS(29)/HPBB	1696/HPSS(70)/HPBB	
0690/HPSS(29)/HPBB	1715/HPSS(71)/HPBB	

The percentage of the numbers of equivalence translation are 163 data or 100% from 163 data.

b. Non Equivalent Translation

In the translation of the novel Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone translated into Harry Potter dan Batu Bertuah, which is translated by Listiana Srisanti, there is not translation that is categorized as non equivalent translation. Since, the sentences are translated into suitable translation, do not change the meaning and reach the naturalness of the TL. Then, when there exist untranslated sentences, the meaning of the sentences are adjusted into sentence before or after.

B. Discussion

Based on the analyzed data of the research, the researcher finds 163 data of independent clause in compound sentence. All of the data are

analyzed and classified into several classifications in term of the type of sentence.

There are 4 types of strategy in translation, namely affirmative to affirmative, interrogative to interrogative, affirmative to not translated and imperative to interrogative. According to Rozakis (2003: 152) “an independent clause (or main clause) is a clause that can stand by itself, also known as a simple sentence. An independent clause contains a subject and a predicate; it makes sense by itself”. The translation is dominated by the affirmative to affirmative sentence.

There are 7 types of strategies in translation used by the translator to reach equivalence and naturalness. The strategies are addition, adoption, structural shift, level shift, intra-system shift, deletion and adoption. According to (Nida, 1964: 241:242)

1. The first place, the translator must have a good grasp of the linguistic structures of the two languages, not only in terms of the usual types of transfers from one language to another, but also more specifically in terms of the types of transforms which occur within a specific language.
2. The second place, the translator must have a complete understanding of the meaning of lexical elements, whether endocentric or exocentric. Competence in respect implies not only an appreciation of the contemporary cultural relevance of expressions, but also of their historical background and traditional usage.
3. Thirdly, the translator must be both sensitive to and capable of producing an appropriate style, whether in spoken or written form.

A translation cannot be separated from accuracy appropriateness or equivalence of target language. The equivalence is divided into two, namely equivalent translation and non equivalent translation. The translation can be

categorized as equivalent translation if the translation is under stable, natural and appropriate in target language. Also, there is no omission or deletion of information in the Indonesian translation. So, the readers can accept the message of the source language accurately and easily. In the other hand, the translation can be classified as non equivalent translation if there is no fittingness in its target language and out of the context from the source language. So, the message cannot be accepted. The percentage of the equivalence and non equivalence of the data in the research paper are as follows:

Table 4.1 Equivalence and Non Equivalence

No	Categories of Equivalence	Amount of Data	Percentages
1	Equivalent Translation	163	100%
2	Non Equivalent Translation	0	0%
Total		163	100%

Based on the research findings the writer finds, from 163 data there are 163 data or 100% data which belong to equivalent translation. Although there are strategies of translation used by the translator, but the meaning of the message between SL into TL is not contextually different. So, it means that the independent clause in compound sentence in the novel *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* and Its Translation belongs to good translation

because it is dominated by equivalent translation. Baker (1992: 20) states that non equivalent translation means that the TL has no equivalence form for source text.